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BUENOS AYRES.

THE past week has gone by without any intelligence of an important nature. Lavalle, instead of pursuing his march in the direction of Melincué, appears to have shaped his course towards the pass of Gorondona in the river Carcarañal, indicating an intention to proceed to Coronda, the point at which he originally attempted to land on this side of the Paraná ; but his subsequent movements on the bank of that river are said to be in contradiction with such a design. He has still on his front the divisions of Governor Lopez and President Oribe, and on his rear those of Colonels Bernardo Gonzalez, Laprida, Navarrete, Vicente Gonzalez and Lieut. Col. Bustos, which form the corps of operations from this Province, under the command of General Pacheco.

The encampment at Santos Lugares with its 4300 cavalry, 2700 infantry, 18 pieces of artillery, and immense *materiel*, remains passive, as likewise the divisions of General Prudencio Rosas, Colonel Martiniano Rodriguez, Colonel Aguilera, the friendly Indians, &c.

We are told that the long leisure of the troops at Santos Lugares has enabled them to convert the encampment quite into a town, there having been upwards of 3500 *ranchos* constructed. It is expected that great scenes of rejoicing will take place there on the 5th inst., which is the twentieth anniversary of the entry of General—then Commandant—Rosas into this city at the head of his militia, and of the re-establishment by him of the legal government, which event put an end to the frightful anarchy which has given such a melancholy celebrity to the *año veinte*. If we obtain any particulars of the proceedings, we will not fail to notice them in our next.

A letter from Las Vacas states that a great number of families who had been frightened from San Pedro, had arrived there in a very destitute condition. It adds that a fracas had taken place between the Oriental authorities and the Argentine emigrants who uphold the cause of Lavalle, the consequence of which was that several of the latter had fled to Martin Garcia, and the rest were taken up and sent to the head quarters of Rivera. The latter had likewise prohibited in the most positive manner the use of all Argentine devices.

It has been strongly reported within these few days, that serious differences have arisen between the governments of France and England, upon the affairs of the 'Orient.' We hear that an American vessel has arrived at Montevideo from Cadiz 15th August, bringing Cadiz papers to the 13th of that month, containing extracts from French and English papers confirming the report in question. We cannot for a moment think, that war will take place between France and England—at least for the present—conceiving that both countries have too much at stake to hazard such a measure, and the accounts from Europe to July are silent as to any misunderstanding likely to end in war. On the contrary, it would absolutely seem that England and France were striving to strengthen their friendship even to the forming of the long spoken of Commercial Treaty between them, and Mr. Guizot, the French Ambassador, was giving grand fetes in London, attending the opening of new rail roads in various parts of the country, at which the tri-colored flag of France floated by the side of the banner of the United Kingdom, and making glowing speeches in English, in allusion to the alliance between France and England, and the probability of its long continuance.

We cannot however, (now the subject is forced upon us) help noticing the "feverish disquietude" which has for some time past 'oozed out' in spite of these flattering appearances. Additions to the British navy have been ordered on the ostensible plea that France and other nations had augmented theirs to an immense extent, and the Tory opponents of the Ministry were continually urging it to make greater preparations to meet the coming storm, which according to their account, might have been averted, had the Ministry been less supine, but that it had suffered itself to be cajoled abroad and brow beat at home, and was now becoming wise when too late. These assertions were met by the friends of the Ministers, stating that no immediate danger existed, and that it was folly to incur war expences without adequate reason.

A pamphlet has been recently published in England entitled "Diplomacy and Commerce," which has made a considerable stir. It is stated to have been undertaken at the expence of some merchants of the city of Glasgow, who are actuated by deep alarm for the national welfare, and desirous that documents and proofs, unfolding the disastrous system pursued in the management of the public interests of the country should be placed within the reach of their fellow countrymen. The interest of this pamphlet is enhanced by a conversation appended to it, in which Mr. Urquhart, makes most serious charges against the Ministry. 'The Metropolitan' of July last, in reviewing this pamphlet says—"That our affairs are most wofully mismanaged, the foreign ones especially, we are too painfully conscious ; but this has arisen from ignorance, rashness, empty pride, and above all, sheer incapacity. We are being ruined very honestly. Believing this, we shall conclude by stating that the work we are now noticing, is radical in its spirit and in its doctrines, but Ultra-Tory in its tendency. Ultra-Toryism however much we hate it—we fear to that complexion we must come at last."

On Thursday afternoon last, some rockets caught fire in a house near the Santa Catalina Convent, and their explosion seriously injured two persons (father and son) who were employed at the time in manufacturing these missiles.

The British sloop of war Pearl, now on the Brazil station, is a beautiful vessel of superior sailing qualities, having when in the West Indies last year beaten all competitors. She mounts twenty long 32-pounders, two "long shorts," as they are termed, 42-pounders and two small taffrail guns. Her crew is 160 in number.

It has been remarked that whilst Englishmen, Irishmen and Scotchmen are quitting their country in great numbers to establish themselves in the British Colonies and other places 'beyond sea,' their places are in a degree supplied by the influx of foreigners, especially to London, where they have settled 'in swarms.'

In one of the nights of July last, more than 100 Frenchmen, who were *returning* through the streets of London from a Meeting they had held connected with the removal of Napoleon's remains from St. Helena, 'kick'd up such a row' as to attract the notice of the Police, who requested them to be more orderly, in answer to which they became abusive and 'show'd fight.' A conflict ensued, and after a severe struggle with sticks, the Frenchmen were routed, several of them taken and conveyed to the Station-House. The next morning they were fined for getting drunk.

Operations of the French blockading vessels.

26th ult. A French brig of war and the French schooner of war Josephine came in from Montevideo. The latter sailed for Martin Garcia. The small French schooner of war which arrived on the 23rd ult., sailed to the N.

27th. Nothing new.

28th. A French whale boat cruised to the N. and returned.

29th. A launch and two whale boats were cruising last night to the S. and returned to the outer roads this morning.

30th. The above-mentioned boats repeated their cruise last night and returned as before. A French balandra of war arrived from Colonia—as also their beef boat (balandrita), and both sailed again. The brig of war which arrived on 26th ult., sailed this day for Montevideo.

1st inst. Two of the blockaders armed whale boats arrived from the N.

2nd. Two launches and 4 whale boats came in from the N.

This day (3rd inst.) completes the 921st day of the blockade.

Official Documents.

Treasury bills in circulation on 1st inst., 4,385,600 dollars.

The *Gaceta* of 26th ult., contains the particulars of the cause between Mr. George Franck and Dona Juana Martinez de Garcia, with the decision thereon dated 28th ult., of the Tribunal *de recursos extraordinarios*.

The same paper of 28th ult., contains the particulars of the cause between Don Severino Prudent and the *concurso* of Mr. William P. Ford, with the decision thereon dated 2nd ult., of the same tribunal.

The same paper of 29th ult., contains the particulars of the cause between Don Nicolas Descalsi and Don Juan Martin Puirredon, with the decision thereon dated 24th ult., of the same tribunal.

Also the particulars of the cause between D. José Riso (as guardian to the minors Doña Maria and Doña Josefa Correas) and Don Vicente Lago, with the decision thereon dated 19th ult.

Buenos Ayres, September 16th, 1840.——
31st year of the Liberty, 25th of the Independence,
And 11th of the Argentine Confederation.——

The Delegate Government,

Considering:—

1. That since the infamous invasion of the detestable deserter from the hallowed cause of America, the recreant unitarian assassin Juan Lavalle, in the territory of the Province with the remnant of those he was able to save from the worthy Province of Entre Rios, whence he was pursued, routed, lanced and cut to pieces, it becomes the sacred duty of the authority to strengthen the guarantees of the property of honest and pacific citizens, by subjecting the turbulent and traitors to a responsibility which shall not be limited in the eye of the law to the penalties applicable to their persons, but likewise to the indemnification for injuries with their fortunes.

2. That justice demands that the ravages and depredations on the property of pacific proprietors, commited by those vandals, no less than the extraordinary expences which the Public Treasury has been obliged to incur, should fall on the property of the authors and accomplices of such weighty misfortunes, the degraded recreant unitarians, who lost to all American feeling, have betrayed the sacred cause of the Liberty and dignity of the Country, bringing on the Republic a fatal and desolatory war, serving as a scandal to the world.

3. That after the noble moderation and clemency which the Government evinced in the last year 1839 towards the recreant traitor mutineer unitarians, nothing would be more fatal than that such atrocious and barbarous proceedings should pass with impunity, now that they have repeated the same execrable scenes, in order to thrive at the cost of the property of the faithful and honest Federals.

4. That the infamous treason of the immoral traitor unitarians, displayed with so much barbarity and ferocity, has placed the Province in its present extraordinary circumstances, and imposed upon the government the indispensable duty of demonstrating the just esteem which the fidelity, valour and heroic enthusiasm of the army of the line and militia, of the federal citizens and of the friendly Indians for the cause of Liberty and American Independence, have merited; notwithstanding that these valiant warriors are impelled by no other stimulus in supporting with patriotic intrepidity and resignation the sacrifices by which they contribute to the restoration of domestic peace, than the desire to uphold the honor of the Argentine arms, and to fulfil their oaths and their duty towards the legal authority of the Province.

5. That if articles 2 and 3 of the decree of 20th May 1835, which abolished for ever the general confiscation of property, with accurate foresight designated the cases in which the Laws of the Country should remain in force as it regards pecuniary penalties and compensation for losses and injuries caused by crime, on a principal of rigorous justice they become of necessary applicability in the present circumstances, in which it behoves the government to chastise in an exemplary manner the execrable treason, depredations, murders, ferocity and barbarity of the hordes of recreant unitarians, headed by the vandal assassin Juan Lavalle.

6. That the unbridled and criminal connivance of some fatal men known as odious unitarians, with this ringleader, of which blindly and callously they make boast, obstinately bent on degrading their country, serving by all possible means as the depraved instruments of war against the government, and repaying with such base ingratitude the arduous and grievous sacrifices, by which it has saved their lives and property from the just ire and irritation with which they put to the test the moderation of this heroic people, renders them equally responsible for the injuries, to the prompt reparation of which the attention of government is preferently called.

7. Lastly.—That for the dispensation of distributive justice, which the government has deemed it its duty to administer in the present state of things, and to repair the injuries caused to federal citizens, valiant defenders of the liberty and honor of the Republic, it behoves it legally to provide itself with the means of satisfying these exigencies, in a manner the least burdensome to the treasury of the Province;

By express authorisation of H. E. the Governor Proprietary, in use of the extraordinary powers with which he is invested, it orders and decrees—

Art. 1. The property, moveable and immoveable, the rights and titles, of whatever kind both in the city and in the country appertaining to the traitor recreant unitarians, are declared responsible for the reparation of the losses caused in the fortunes of the faithful federals by the hordes of the unnatural traitor Juan Lavalle, for the extraordinary expences which the public treasury has been obliged to incur to meet the barbarous invasion of this execrable assassin, and for the rewards which the government has accorded in favor of the army of the line and militia and other valiant defenders of the liberty and dignity of our Confederation and of America.

2. Whoever wholly or partially disposes of his property, either by mortgage, conveyance, exchange, simulation, concealment, or by contracting any obligation in any manner tending to their alienation, to the prejudice of the responsibility attached to them by the preceding article, shall be punished with the discretional penalty which the government may deem proper, and any individual proved to be an accomplice, or who may lend himself to any dissembled sale, or concealment of all or part of the property of any recreant unitarian, after incurring the penalty of a sum equal to that which was the matter of the contract, shall incur the discretional penalties which the government may deem it its duty to inflict according to the case.

3. No Notary shall draw up any bill of sale, mortgage, conveyance, exchange, nor obligation of any sort tending to alienate, dissemble the sale of, or conceal such property, or directly or indirectly frustrate the provisions of the first article. Any infringement will subject the parties to the perpetual forfeiture of office and to that of a sum equivalent to the amount of the fraud committed, and moreover to such discretional penalties as the circumstances of the case may require, and the deed shall be absolutely null and void, whether for sale, mortgage, conveyance, contract or any other obligation.

4. The provisions of the foregoing article respecting public notaries, likewise apply to brokers.

5. The Tribunals of Justice and Justices of Peace of the city and country are immediately responsible for any contravention which they may authorise in the administration of justice in opposition to what is ordained in the first article, or of which they do not render an account to the authority.

6. Let this be published, &c.

Arana.

Agustin Garrigós.

Santiago del Estero, August 5, 1840.

Señor Don Juan Manuel de Rosas.

My great and distinguished friend.

Before noticing your last esteemed communications and occurrences here, allow me to unburthen my heart and congratulate you on the splendid victory at Sauce Grande, in which our arms have chastised the infamous traitor recreant unitarians, and have exhibited in the most glorious manner to America, that we know how to defend with dignity and combat with glory for the sacred cause of all the Continent. I have the pleasure, my good friend, to offer you a thousand felicitations, and in your person to all true Argentines who have sworn rather to die than see our country degraded.

I received the armament you had the kindness to forward to me, and all has come to hand in perfect conformity with the inventory attached to your esteemed letter. In the name of this Province and in my own I fulfil the grateful duty of rendering you most sincere thanks for this proof of the high and patriotic interest you take in favor of the Provinces of the Republic and of the hallowed Cause of Federation, which is synonimous with American Liberty, Independence and dignity. I can and ought to assure you, that the Province of Santiago will make the noble use of this armament which you might expect from its constant decision and from the unalterable loyalty of its inhabitants.

As from the first I had charged our comrade and friend Don Manuel Lopez, to remit to you my communications to him, I therefore consider you informed of all the events which have taken place here. After the army of the traitor Madrid had disbanded itself on the first demonstration of my valiant divisions, and from the opportune and patriotic resolution of the worthy Colonel Celedonio Gutierrez, who at the head of his division abandoned the odious unitarians and placed himself under my orders, that traitor retreated precipitately to the Province of Tucuman, where conjointly with the government on whom he depends he is now frightened even at his own shadow, and arrests all respectable persons who he thinks may declare in favor of our hallowed cause. He holds as prisoners the Generals Ferreira, Colonel Anacleto Diaz, and his brother the Curé of Graneros, Don José Maria Balladares, Commandants Calixto Perez and Acosta, Don Pedro Miguel Heredia, and Colonel Lucero. I have ordered Colonel Gutierrez to enter the Province of Tucuman at the head of four hundred men, and I am confident that this valiant and good patriot from the merited influence he enjoys there for valour and knowledge, will soon obtain a satisfactory result.—At the same time I have ordered that Colonel Ramon Pintos at the head of all the forces of the Sierra and with a column from Cordova, shall march to occupy the city of Catamarca. From the present state of that Province this enterprise will not be one of great difficulty; and if it be effected as I trust it will, we shall have the great advantage of shutting in the traitor Brizuela, so that he alone may suffer the attacks of our friend Aldao, as he is cut off from all communication with his infamous allies in Tucuman.

Four days since I received some papers sent by the unitarian traitor Ferré, from Corrientes direct across the Chaco. The bearers of them came to the Abipones frontier, whence the said papers and their passport were sent to me. I instantly gave orders that they should be arrested, and remitted well secured to be placed at the disposal of the government of Cordova, at the same time that they should take from them whatever other communications they might bring. The said loathsome papers with the passport I have this day forwarded to our friend Don Manuel Lopez, in order that when he has perused them, he may send them to you as well as the bearers of them.

I remit you the proclamations which we have caused to be circulated in the Provinces of the traitor league. I have no doubt of the good effect they will produce, because in fact the exasperation is general against the scoundrels who have promoted this shameful fratricidal war.

That the Almighty may grant you happiness and success in every thing is the sincere prayer of your affectionate friend faithful and comrade

Felipe Ibarra.

General Celedonio Gutierrez to his fellow countrymen of the Province of Tucuman.

Fellow Countrymen!—The base born man who unfortunately oppresses our beloved Province, has had the insolence to call me a traitor in a ridiculous decree of the 14th July, which has come to my hands. Those are traitors who treacherously assassinated General Alejandro Heredia, of which the present administration is composed, with scandal to our land.—Those are traitors who in April raised the horrible cry separating our Province from the rest and plunging our fine country in war with the Argentine nation. Those are traitors the wretches who have recently arrived vilely deceiving the chiefs and people of the Republic, and who on their entering Tucuman, proved recreants to the dictates of military honor, to their word, to their oaths and to their country. Traitor is the robber as cowardly as sanguinary who betrayed his chief and protector the illustrious Dorrego, and is now profaning our soil. Traitors are the banditti who at the end of July proceeded to sack sister Provinces without motive, compromising in this manner the interests of ours. Lastly, traitors are those who under the title of Representatives conceived themselves so sovereign and absolute as to declare war against the will of the Province, which the prompt dissolution of the armed force headed by the infamous anarchist deserter Madrid proves. All these are the traitors, truly guilty of high treason, for the unpardonable felony they have committed against the Nation, against America and against the opinion of the World.

Fellow Countrymen!—I have not consented to be an accomplice in a crime so horrid, and for this the perjured Piedrabuena, deserter from the cause of the country, calls me traitor. As a man of honor I refused to march on a par with assassins who filled the ranks of the

odious ringleader LaMadrid; and for this the traitor Piedrabuena in order to satisfy his rapacity and that of La Madrid, have sent robbers who have plundered me of all the property which I had acquired by honest labour. He has done the same with my companions in fidelity and arms, reducing us all to complete poverty. But, fellow countrymen! he will soon repent of his cupidity, he and the assassins who surround him, since I have sworn to treat them in like manner, and under the protection of Heaven and of my great allies, I have abundance of means to make them feel the weight of justice.

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN!—You know me and you know that I was ever a defender of order and of the glory of our Province. I call upon you as a friend, and I will receive you with the kindness which you ought to expect from me. I protest to you that my troops and those of my illustrious allies shall not cause the least disorder in the Province: on the contrary, we have resources to indemnify you for the violent injuries committed on you by the infamous traitors La Madrid and Piedrabuena. Hasten to our ranks and doubt not that the days of the traitors who oppress you are numbered. You can expect nothing from them, because their career is nearly at an end. In my camp you will meet hundreds of relatives and friends resolved to save the Province or perish. In their name your fellow countryman addresses you.

CELEDONIO GUTIERREZ.

Head quarters on march, July 18, 1840.

The Governor of Santiago,

To the self styled Governor and Captain General of the Province of Tucuman.

The undersigned Governor and Captain General of the Province of Santiago, Commander in Chief of the Confederate army of the North, is in duty bound to inform the self styled Governor of Tucuman, that a group of banditti set out from that Province commanded by the infamous traitor La Madrid, and since the 4th inst., have invaded various parts of this Province, viz:—San Lorenzo, Agujereado, Animas, Sanjuancito, Represa, Choya and Ancajan, where they have perpetrated horrid crimes, sacking houses, assassinating unarmed and pacific individuals, and giving way to every class of excess, proper only to savages of the desert.

Notwithstanding that Divine Providence has extended its omnipotent arm to annihilate such vile wretches, inasmuch as the cried up tartar expedition has evaporated like smoke, the undersigned would be wanting in his duty did he not protest as he now does, to the self styled Governor of Tucuman, that he personally, and all who obey his criminal orders, shall answer for this outrage and the injuries caused to a sister Province, without previous declaration of war, and what is worse, without a motive real or apparent to justify such a barbarous proceeding. To this effect the undersigned has forwarded the correspondent announcement to his great and faithful allies the Governors of Buenos Ayres and Cordova, to the end that all the property belonging to the subjects of the traitor Governor of Tucuman, be embargoed and sold by public auction, and the product applied to repair the losses of the fratricidal war which he has commenced. The self styled Governor of Tucuman, the cause of all these evils, may satisfy the commercial community of that unfortunate Province, over which he so unworthily presides, by telling them who is the infamous party who permits the free and frequent departure of mercantile expeditions by one road, whilst by the other he despatches banditti to shed blood and sack even the Provinces they are to traverse, and where they have ever met with the most frank and fraternal hospitality. The self styled Governor of Tucuman will speedily learn, and in a manner the most terrible, that the people of the Argentine Confederation are not destined to be the toy of a few deserters from the sacred cause of National Independence. The self styled Governor of Tucuman, in view of this, may continue his enterprise of blood, desolation, ruin, treason and ignominy, with the understanding that national justice so vilely offended, is now armed to render effective the anathema it has fulminated against the traitors. Let the self styled Governor of Tucuman ponder well on this, as the ridiculous apparatus of forces will not avail him with which he is devastating that country and impoverishing that worthy Province which confided its fate to him in order to render it happy in the bosom of peace and union with the rest, and not to overturn and convert it into a focus of disorder and anarchy.

Since the month of April, the proceedings of the self styled Governor of Tucuman and the other deserters his allies, have caused shame and indignation. They invoke the sacred name of *Country*, and make common cause with the foreigner. They cry for *Constitution*, at a time when the independence of the country is attacked. They proclaim *Liberty and Order*, and arm deluded men to combat against their brothers. They profess *harmony with the other Provinces*, and send banditti to desolate them. They promise *prosperity* to the unhappy people whom they are deceiving, and at the same time imprison citizens in order to extort from them money to meet the expences of a criminal enterprise contrary to the will of their respective Provinces. They assert that *they are going to triumph*, and in fifteen days the traitor ringleader of the odious expedition, finds himself alone and abandoned to execration. They wish to persuade that in other Provinces they have co-operators, and all the Provinces put forth their immense resources in order to strike the finishing blow at the wretches who have scandalised America. Lastly, they loudly proclaim, that the Great American who sustains with a strong arm the national dignity, *is a tyrant*, at the same time that the first tribunals of the world, the most enlightened men of this age, and the presses of Europe and America lavish incessant and glowing praise on the Illustrious General Rosas, for his wisdom, his firmness, his patriotism, and eminently noble and American conduct. They say and perform a thousand other absurdities; but they are answered by the universal contempt which covers with shame these miserable traitors.

The undersigned does not ask nor expect an answer, he has too far condescended in addressing this note. He has done so solely to inform for the last time the self styled Governor of Tucuman that the forbearance of the people is now exhausted, and if he have any remnant of regard for his native land, he should look to the abyss to which he is conducting it.

FELIPE IBARRA.

Antonio Martinez, Secretary.

'The Age,' London newspaper, says that Prince Albert has left off wearing mustachios, in consequence of Queen Victoria complaining that they tickled her mouth.

Extracts from American Papers.

There is a chap in Philadelphia so short-sighted, that he can't see to sleep without specks.

"Silence that dreadful *belle*!" as the husband said when his wife was giving him the length of her tongue.

"Do you smoke, sir?" "No I don't, but my chimney does."

"Sir, do you mean to say that I lie?" said a person to a Frenchman. "No, sare, I say not dat you lie; but, sare, I say that you walk round de truth."

Implicit submission in a man to his wife is always disgraceful to both; but submission in a wife to the will of her husband, is what she promised at the altar; and a good husband will respect her for it, and honour her the more.

There is a man in Vermont so fat that his shadow killed a child upon whom it fell.

Obstinacy is an advantage to our enemies, a trouble to our friends, and the assured overthrow of ourselves.

Compositors in a printing-office are curious chaps. They love bread and cheese, turkey, ham, veal, porter, juleps, cigars, and in fact everything good, except *pie*—they hate that as they do the—the—lack of copy.

"I love thee *still*," as the quiet husband said to his chattering wife.

There is a man in Bangor whose hair is so red and luminous that his wife frequently starts up at midnight and imagines it is *sun-rise*—such a blazing halo does his head shed around the room.

There is a man in Vermont, who is so tall, that whenever it rains he gets his hat wet a quarter of an hour before the rain reaches any one else.

The *Ohio News* is acquainted with a man who is so emaciated, that he must be fattened in order to make a good skeleton.

CLOSE CALCULATION.—The *St. Louis Gazette* goes into a calculation to show the amount of tobacco a man chews in a lifetime. The editor says—"Suppose a tobacco chewer is addicted to the habit of chewing tobacco 50 years of his life—each day of that time he consumes two inches of solid plug, which amounts to 6,375 feet, making nearly one mile and a quarter in length of solid tobacco, a half inch thick and two inches broad." He wants to know what a young beginner would think if he had the whole amount stretched out before him, and he were told that to chew it would be one of the exercises of his life, and also that it would tax his income to the amount of 1,095 dollars. We guess he would think it a pretty considerable job.

Notice from the Police Office.

The public is informed that the decree of 25th August 1831, imposing a fine of 20 dollars upon all persons who gallop their horses in the streets, (except on public service,) within the distance of ten squares from the Plaza de la Victoria in all directions, is still in force; and in default payment the parties will be subjected to four days imprisonment.

VICTORICA.

Buenos Ayres, January 21, 1840.

Advertisements.

ATKINSON,

TAILOR,

Calle de la Chacabuco, No. 102.

EMBRACES the present opportunity of returning his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public for the countenance he has already received since his arrival in Buenos Ayres, and trusts by an assiduous attention to business to give the utmost satisfaction to those who may honor him with their commands.

N. B. Orders for military and naval uniforms executed on the shortest notice. s19 4t

BRITISH HOTEL,

No. 87, *Calle de la Paz,*

SECOND STREET FROM THE MOLE.

JOHN JEFFERIES, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has opened the above-mentioned Hotel, and trusts that from his long experience in managing public and private entertainments, he shall receive that patronage which he will make every effort to merit. The BRITISH HOTEL contains furnished apartments at once spacious, airy, and possessed of every domestic comfort.—Dinners provided for large and small parties. Soups, steaks, chops, &c., on the shortest notice, and wines, spirits, &c., of the best quality.

This establishment, has the advantage of a lofty azotea, which commands a view of the Port and the River. s19 4t

MERCHANT VESSELS

In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on 1st of October, 1840.

NONE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

FRENCH.	Corvette Triomphant, 24 guns, Captain Penaud.
	Corvette Alcmene, 26 guns, Captain Lecointe.
	Brig Cassard, 20 guns, Captain Jourdan, with Commodore's broad pendant.
	Brig Dassas, 20 guns. Brig Bolonnaise, 8 guns. Brig Cygne, 22 guns.
BRITISH.	Brig Clio, 16 guns, Captain Stephen Grenville Fremantle.
	Brig Camelion, 10 guns, George Martin Hunter, Lieut. Commanding.
AMERICAN.	Corvette Decatur, 16 guns, Captain Henry W. Ogden.
BRAZILIAN.	Barque Twentyninth August, 18 guns, Captain Antonio Felix Correa de Mello.
	Brigantine Argos, 10 guns, Captain Manoel Francisco da Costa Pereira.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

September 26.—*Wind E. strong in the evening.*

Arrived, a French brig of war, from Montevideo 25th inst.

September 27.—*Wind E. strong in the evening.*

Arrived, H. B. M's brig Camelion, 10 guns, Lieut. George Martin Hunter, Commander, from Montevideo 26th inst.

September 28.—*Wind E. strong in the evening.*

No arrivals or sailings.

September 29.—*Wind E. strong in the evening.*

No arrivals or sailings.

September 30.—*Wind E. strong in the evening.*

No arrivals.

Sailed, H. B. M's ship Curaçoa, 24 guns, Captain Jenkin Jones, for Montevideo.

Faench brig of war for Montevideo.

October 1.—*Wind N. shifted to N. E. in the evening, strong.*

No arrivals or sailings.

October 2.—*Wind E. N. E.*

No arrivals or sailings.

THE WEATHER since our last has been fine and seasonable. Thermometer 60 to 68. The sea breezes have set in rather earlier than usual, strong easterly winds having prevailed on almost every evening lately. The months of August and September have this year passed without a gale, except indeed the smart equinoctial one of 20th ult. The late winter was cold and exceedingly wet—which renders the present fine spring weather the more agreeable.

SPRING.

Season of joy! whose balmy breath can save
The hapless suff'rer sinking to the grave,
Impart a sparkling lustre to the eye,
And give the pallid cheek a roseate dye,
Thrice welcome! for thy influence can impart
A joyous sunbeam to the aching heart,
Remove a wrinkle from the brow of age,
The mind irradiate, care and grief assuage!

Season of Love? when Nature's richly drest
In brightest smiles to captivate the breast,
Albeit mem'ry prompts the bitter sigh,
When it recurs to happier days gone by,
Yet will thy glad return my bosom fill
With new delights—with joys extatic thrill;
The verdant plain—the songsters' tuneful lay,
At earliest dawn, or close of setting day—
The limpid streams—the fruit trees op'ning bloom—
The garden's sweets—the wild flower's rich perfume—
To *me* fresh source of admiration bring
The never-failing beauties of the Spring.

We have been requested to notice the state of perfection to which the making of butter has arrived in this country, and indeed we may truly say that some of which we have partaken here equalled any made in England. The price per lb. a short time since was 15 to 16 dollars, it has since declined to 6 and 7. The high prices was we believe chiefly occasioned by the incursion of Lavalle's forces, which for the time interfered with all sorts of rural occupations. His retreat has in a degree restored these matters to something of their usual system.

Extract from the "Confessions of Harry Lorrequer."

Pity it is, when there is so much good to eat, that people will not partake of it like civilized beings, and with that air of cheerful thankfulness that all other nations more or less express when enjoying the earth's bounties. But true it is, that there is a spirit of discontent in the Yankee, that seems to accept of benefits with a tone of dissatisfaction, if not distrust. I once made this remark to an excellent friend of mine now no more, who, however, would not permit of my attributing this feature to the Americans exclusively, adding, "Where have you more of this than in Ireland? and surely you would not call the Irish ungrateful?" He illustrated his first remark by the following short anecdote:—

The rector of the parish my friend lived in was a man who added to the income he derived from his living a very handsome private fortune, which he devoted entirely to the benefit of the poor around him. Among the objects of his bounty one old woman—a childless widow, was remarkably distinguished. Whether commisserating her utter helplessness or her complete isolation, he went farther to relieve her than to many, if not all, the other poor. She frequently was in the habit of pleading her poverty as a reason for not appearing in church among her neighbours; and he gladly seized an opportunity of improving her condition, that on this score at least no impediment existed. When all his little plans for her comfort had been carried into execution, he took the opportunity one day of dropping in, as if accidentally, to speak to her. By degrees he led the subject to her changed condition in life—the alteration from a cold, damp, smoky hovel, to a warm, clean, slated house—the cheerful garden before the door that replaced the mud-heap and the duck-pool—and all the other happy changes which a few weeks had effected. And he then asked, did she not feel grateful to a bountiful Providence that he had *showered down so many* blessings upon her head?

"Ah, troth, its thrue for yer honour, I am grateful," she replied, in a whining discordant tone, which astonished the worthy parson.

"Of course you are, my good woman, of course you are—but I mean to say, don't you feel that every moment you live is too short to express your thankfulness to this kind Providence for what he has done?"

"Ah, darlin', it's all thrue, he's very good, he's mighty kind, so he is."

"Why then, not acknowledge it in a different manner?" said the parson, with some heat—"has he not housed you, and fed you, and clothed you?"

"Yes, alanah, he *done it* all."

"Well, where is your gratitude for all these mercies?"

"Ah, sure if he did," said the old crone, roused at length by the importunity of the questioner—"sure if he did, *doesn't he take it out o' me in the corns?*"

GERMAN NEWS.

Every coming year draws closer the ties that connect Germany and England. The baths are now considered a remedy for all diseases, and promise to do away the necessity for all other modes of cure; *Kur* being a term, used to denote their sovereign virtues. Baden-Baden, Carlsbad-Spa, Kissengen Ems, are rising to great towns from insignificant villages, and threaten to supersede Cheltenham, Bath, and the marine watering places; and the English language is becoming as universal as French was *in tempo dei Francesi*, as the Italians designate the period when our neighbours gave laws to the continent. Half the shopkeepers now speak English, and it is considered an essential in the education of the upper classes, who are become not only familiar with our classics, but well acquainted with all the ephemerides of our literature. Such are some of the fruits of the long peace—and the steam navigation of the Rhine. Our good friends, however, carry the injunction of loving their neighbours as themselves *extra præscriptum*,—they love them even better.

The Germans are most earnest admirers and lovers of everything foreign. Even the tinsel vaudevilles of the Variétés and the Porte St. Martin, which have scarcely any other merit than that of being mirrors of the social manners of the Parisians, are presented to the German public in their own dress. With Mozart and Beethoven in their minds, they run after Italian music, though they have no singers to give it *bedeutung*, or reconcile the mind to its flimsiness. Bulwer or Victor Hugo, James or Paul de Kock, Adam or Donnizetti, Pückler Muskau or Boz,—no matter what the viands catered for the German world are, they gulp them all down with insatiable gluttony. They read, listen, gape, wonder, and believe. But I am getting *Essayish*, and you will think that one need not be at Berlin to indite this. My last letter was filled to surfeiting with theatricals—so a truce with that subject.

Athenæum.

Odry, the facetious actor of the Varietes Theatre, was asked the other day his opinion upon M. Thiers' contrivance for restoring to France the remains of Napoleon. "Je trouve tres singulier," replied Odry; "que le *Coq* gaulois envoie la belle-*Poule* pour ramener *l'Aigle* imperial de Sainte-Helene."

Anecdote of Counsellor Missing.—The above named learned gentleman being retained to defend a person who had been committed for trial at the Portsmouth petty sessions for stealing a donkey from off a common in the neighbourhood, met with the following smart retort from the prosecutor in the case, whom he was cross-examining. Mr. Missing—"You maintain that the donkey was your property?"—Prosecutor—"I do." "And you say that the 'ass was stolen' from off the common in question on a certain day, as has been stated?"—Prosecutor—"No, I never stated any such thing; but I will say that the *ass* was *Missing*." The court was convulsed with laughter.

Birth.

On the 2nd inst., the lady of EDMUND MACKINLAY, Esq., of a daughter.

Died.

On 28th ult., universally regretted, Monsieur CASIMIR COCHARD, many years a merchant of this city.

Advertisements.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR Half-bred wether Mutton, at No. 42, Calle de la Catedral, near to Beech's Hotel. Also fine young wethers, for stock. o3 3t

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THE BRITISH PACKET Newspaper for 1830 and 1831 complete. Also various numbers of that paper from the years 1829 to 1839. Apply at No. 22, Calle de Cuyo. o3 3t

"The Mirror" for January last.

IT is respectfully requested that the above-mentioned work and other publications appertaining to the Commercial Room may be returned to that establishment.

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Do. Horse	18	a	20	do.each.
Calf skins.......	40	a	42	
Sheep skins, common.....	22	a	23	per dozen
Do. fine.........	26	a	27	do.
Deer skins..............	18	a	20	do.
Goat skins..............	35	a	40	do.
Nutria Skins........ ...	5	a	5½	do. perlb.
Chinchilli Skins..	80	a	90	do.perdozen
Horse hair, short..........	45	a	48	per arroba.
Do. mixed.........	50	a	52	do.
Do. long.....	90	a	100	do.
Wool, common, washed...	15	a	18	do.
Do. picked.............	30	a	32	do.
Do. shorn from skins....	40	a	50	do.
Do. mestiza, dirty... ..	15	a	25	do.
Tallow, pure....	25	a	27	do.
Do. with grease.......	23	a	24	do.
Jerked Beef.	25	a	30	per quintal
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